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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Dairy Branch

S U M M A R I E S

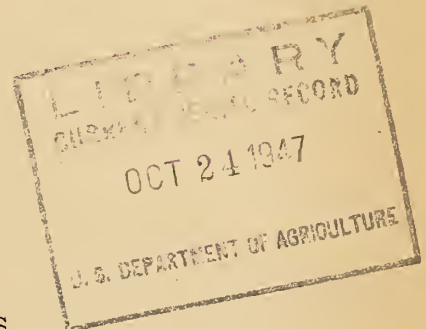
of

FLUID MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Amended to September 1, 1947

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(For use with Summaries
issued April 1, 1947)



These summaries are not intended for use where complete information with respect to a fluid milk marketing order is required. The only official text of an order is that which is published in the Federal Register. No claim is made with respect to the completeness or freedom from error of these summaries and they are not to be used in any proceeding before the Secretary, under a particular order or under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 4

Boston, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

Boston and 36 cities and towns in metropolitan area.

Handler:

Person who handles milk which is sold as milk or cream in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who, in conformity with health requirements for the marketing area, produces milk which he distributes or delivers to a handler.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk (0.5 to 15.9 percent butterfat), chocolate or flavored (whole or skim) milk, buttermilk, cultured skim milk, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Milk products other than Class I, and shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 percent butterfat - f.o.b. 201-210-mile zone):

Class I - The Class I price is related to the value computed pursuant to the following formula: Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, plus 1.8 times the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller process, human consumption and animal feed), minus 7.2 cents.

When the value computed by the above formula is at least 60 cents but less than 65 cents, the April-June Class I price is \$3.45 and the July-March Class I price is \$3.89. For each 5-cent change in the formula value, the Class I price changes by 22 cents.

The Class I price for any of the months of March through June of each year shall not be higher than the Class I price for the immediately preceding month; and the Class I price for any of the months of September through December of each year shall not be lower than the Class I price for the immediately preceding month.

The Class I price shall not be less than 14.77 per hundredweight for the month of August 1947 and shall not be less than 15.21 per hundredweight for each of the months of September through December 1947.

The Class I price for January 1948 shall not be less than the December 1947 Class I price minus 44 cents, and the Class I price for February 1948 shall not be less than the January 1948 Class I price minus 44 cents.

Class II - Price per 40-quart can of Boston 40-percent cream, divided by 33.48 (use Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.4 if no cream price is available), times 3.7, minus 27 cents, plus an allowance for skim milk value.

The allowance for skim milk value is any plus amount arrived at as follows: (1) Compute the average of carlot quotations per pound of nonfat roller powder for human consumption and the average of carlot quotations per pound of nonfat roller powder for animal feed; (2) multiply each such average quotation by the applicable percentage indicated for the delivery period in the following table; (3) combine the results; (4) subtract 4 cents; and (5) multiply the remainder by 7.5.

<u>Delivery Period</u>	<u>Human Food Products</u>	<u>Animal Food Products</u>
January	100	0
February	100	0
March	50	50
April	50	50
May	25	75
June	25	75
July	50	50
August	75	25
September	75	25
October	100	0
November	100	0
December	100	0

During months of April, May, June and July a special allowance is made to handlers for butterfat used in making butter and cheese.

During months of April, May and June, a special allowance is made to handlers for skim milk used in making casein.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Boston 40-percent cream price per 40-quart can, divided by 33.48 (use Chicago 92-score butter times 1.4 if no

cream price is available), minus 1.5 cents, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Same.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - The following is an abbreviated table of differentials in effect on January 1, 1947. The Class I differentials are subject to change if rail tariffs change:

<u>Zone</u> <u>(miles)</u>	<u>Class I</u> <u>(cents per cwt.)</u>	<u>Class II</u> <u>(cents per cwt.)</u>
City Plant	/ 46	/ 29
51 - 60	/ 11	/ 5
101 - 110	/ 8.5	/ 1.5
151 - 160	/ 3	/ 0.5
201 - 210	0	0
251 - 260	- 5.5	- 0.5
301 - 310	- 11	- 1
351 - 360	- 12.5	- 1.5
391 and over	- 13	- 1.5

Producer Price - Graduated in the same manner as Class I except that producers located within 40 miles of Boston receive premium of 46 cents and producers located in 40 - 60 mile zone receive premium of 23 cents (in neither case may producer price exceed the Class I price).

Handlers may deduct 10 cents where milk is delivered to a city plant located outside the marketing area, between 14 and 40 miles from Boston.

Handlers may also deduct 4 cents at plants beyond 40 miles at which average daily receipts are between 8,500 and 17,000 pounds; 8 cents where average receipts are less than 8,500 pounds.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of skim milk and butterfat used in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, flavored milk, skim milk, cultured or flavored skim milk, or buttermilk moved from a regulated plant to any other plant

from which Class I milk is distributed in the marketing area, is classified in accordance with its utilization at the plant to which it is moved.

Producer-handlers are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2.5 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations.

No marketing service charge is deducted for non-members.

Qualified cooperatives receive 1.5 cents on milk of members plus 5 cents on all milk received at their own plants and sold as Class I to certain types of proprietary handlers.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers selling less than 10 percent of their total receipts of milk in Class I are excluded from pooling but must pay into the pool the difference between the Class I and Class II prices on all their Class I milk.

Overdue producer-settlement accounts are increased monthly by one-half of 1 percent.

Handlers of "emergency milk" are subject only to reporting as the market administrator requires.

Outside Purchases:

Milk received from producers under the New York order is not pooled under the Boston order. Milk and milk products in fluid form received in all delivery periods except April, May, and June from plants subject to the New York order are classified as follows:

- (1) Milk or flavored milk is considered Class I milk to extent that it is classified in Classes I-A, I-B, or I-C under the New York order, except that the quantity established as Class II milk shall be allocated to Class II milk.

(2) Skim milk, cultured or flavored skim milk, or buttermilk is considered Class II milk to extent of the corresponding milk product classified as Class II milk at the receiving plant.

Milk and milk products in fluid form received in April, May, June, and July, from plants subject to the New York order, are considered Class II milk.

Outside milk received during a period declared by the market administrator to be an emergency period is not pooled. Emergency milk is allocated to Class II milk to the extent that it is established as used as Class II milk, or to the extent that such handler's Class II milk is in excess of 10 percent of his total supply of milk during the emergency period, within the month, whichever is greater. Any remaining quantity of emergency milk is allocated to Class I milk.

Outside Sales:

Milk, flavored milk, skim milk, cultured or flavored skim milk or buttermilk which is moved to a plant from which no Class I milk is distributed in the marketing area, is classified as Class I milk up to the total quantity of milk, or the corresponding milk product so moved, which is utilized as Class I milk at the unregulated plant. If moved again to another such plant, it shall be classified as Class I milk.

Producer-handlers:

"Producer-handler" means any person who is both a handler and a dairy farmer and who receives milk of his own production only from farms located within 80 miles of the State House in Boston, and who receives no milk from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers or segregated dairy farmers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 27

New York, New York

Marketing Area:

New York City and Counties of Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk (except Fisher's Island).

A "special cream area" is defined as the territory within New York State (except the marketing area) and 12 counties in Northern New Jersey.

Handler:

Person who: (1) handles milk, or milk products, which milk was received at a pool plant or at a plant approved by any health authority as a source of milk for the marketing area; or (2) handles milk, cultured or flavored milk drinks, cream, or skim milk which is shipped to the marketing area.

Pool Plant:

A pool plant is one which is found to meet certain requirements (specified in the order) and is specifically designated as a pool plant by the Secretary. A plant so designated remains a pool plant until the designation is cancelled. Any other plant is also a pool plant during any month if it supplies certain minimum amounts of Class I-A milk to the marketing area. These minimum amounts are specified in the order for different months of the year.

Producer:

Dairy farmer whose milk is delivered direct from farm to a pool plant.

Classification:

Basis of Classification - Classification is in accordance with the form in which milk is held at, or moved from (within the month following the month received from farmers), the plant at which classification is determined. Classification is determined at the plant where the milk is received from dairy farmers, unless such milk is shipped to another plant, or plants, in the form of milk, skim milk, cream, plain condensed milk, frozen desserts, or homogenized mixtures. If shipped in any of these forms, classification is based on the form held at, or moved from, the plant to which it is shipped (without limit on the number of interplant movements which may take place in these forms prior to classification), subject to special conditions specified in the order.

Class I-A - Fluid milk and cultured and flavored milk drinks (3 percent or more butterfat) not in Class I-B or I-C, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class I-B - Class I-A products which are distributed in an area regulated by another Federal order (and which do not pass through the marketing area).

Class I-C - Class I-A products ultimately distributed in an area not regulated by any Federal order (and which were not previously received at a plant in the marketing area).

Class II-A - Cultured or flavored milk drinks (less than 3 percent butterfat), and cream (sweet or sour) except cream in other classes. Cream in this class is principally that which is sold in the marketing area.

Class II-B - Plain condensed milk, frozen desserts, and homogenized mixtures not in Class II-D, II-E, or II-F, and cream held in cold storage under prescribed conditions.

Class II-C - Cream disposed of in the special cream area, which is not moved as cream to the marketing area, and the classification of which is not established in some other class.

Class II-D - Cream, plain condensed milk, frozen desserts, or homogenized mixtures used in frozen desserts, disposed of outside the marketing area, the special cream area, and New England. To be accounted for in Class II-D, the cream or plain condensed milk must not be moved to a plant or purchaser in these areas. Frozen desserts, or homogenized mixtures used in frozen desserts, must not be moved to a plant or purchaser in New York City.

Class II-E - Cream, plain condensed milk, frozen desserts, or homogenized mixtures used in frozen desserts, disposed of in New England. To be accounted for in Class II-E, cream or plain condensed milk must not be moved to a plant or purchaser outside New England. Frozen desserts or homogenized mixtures used in frozen desserts must not be moved to a plant or purchaser in New York City.

Class II-F - Plain condensed milk disposed of in the special cream area, which is not moved as plain condensed milk to the marketing area and the classification of which is not established in some other class; frozen desserts or homogenized mixtures used in frozen desserts, not in Class II-D or Class II-E, and not moved to New York City; and cream cheese.

Class III - Evaporated milk (hermetically sealed cans), sweetened condensed milk, candy products (including milk chocolate), milk powder, other concentrated milk products or cheeses not specified in Class II-F or IV-B.

Class IV-A - Butter.

Class IV-B - Cheddar cheese, American Cheddar cheese, Colby cheese, washed curd cheese, or part-skim Cheddar cheese.

Class V-A - Skim milk, in all milk, which enters the marketing area in the form of fluid skim milk, cultured or flavored milk drinks (containing less than 3 percent butterfat), or which is not accounted for in some product leaving or on hand at a plant.

Class V-B - Skim milk, in all milk, not classified in Class V-A.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Class I-A - Related to a butter-powder value computed as follows: Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, plus 1.8 times the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (other brands, carlots, bags or barrels, human consumption and animal feed) minus 4 cents. When the butter-powder value is under 30 cents, the Class I-A price is 1.72 for April through June and \$2.16 for July through March. For each 5-cent increase in the butter-powder value, the Class I-A price increases by 22 cents per hundredweight.

The price for any of the months of March through June of each year can be no higher than for the immediately preceding month, and the price for any of the months of September through December of each year can be no lower than for the immediately preceding month.

Class I-B - Same as Class I-A price.

Class I-C - The uniform producer price plus 20 cents.

Class II-A - Related to the price per pound of New York 92-score butter. When such price is less than 21.5 cents, the Class II-A price is \$1.35 per hundredweight for March through July, and \$1.50 per hundredweight for August through February. For each 3.5 cents increase in the butter price, the Class II-A price increases by 15 cents.

Class II-B - Class II-E price plus 25 cents during August through February, and plus 20 cents during March through July, but in no event less than the Class II-D price.

Class II-C - Class II-E price plus 10 cents.

Class II-D - The higher of:

(1) Average price per 40-oz. can of 40 percent cream (approved for Pennsylvania only, and for Pennsylvania, Newark, and Lower Merion Township), minus 28 cents, divided by 33.48, times 3.5, minus 21.5 cents.

(2) Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, minus 4 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus 10 cents.

Class II-E - The higher of:

(1) Average price per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream in the Boston market, divided by 33.48, times 3.5, minus 21.5 cents.

(2) Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, minus 4 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus 10 cents.

Class II-F - Same as Class II-E price.

Class III - The higher of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 20 specified evaporated milk plants (18 plants used in computing basic formula price under Chicago order plus plants at Coldwater and Delta, Ohio). During the months of January, February, July, August, and September, 8 cents added, and during the months of October, November, and December, 15 cents is added.

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.3, times 3.5, plus 7 cents.

Class IV-A - Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, minus 4 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5. During the months of October through February, the Class IV-A price must not be less than the Class II-E price.

Class IV-B - Average price per pound of Plymouth Cheddars (or Twins) minus 1.5 cents, times 9. During the months of October through February the Class IV-B price must not be less than the Class III price.

Class V-A - Class I-A price, minus Class II-A price, divided by .9125.

Class V-B - Average price of nonfat dry milk powder (roller process, other brands, carlots, bags or barrels, human consumption and animal feed), minus 4 cents, times 8.3.

Butterfat Differentials:

Classes I-A, I-B, and I-C - 4 cents.

Class III - Class III price, minus .9125 times the Class V-B price, divided by 3.5.

Class IV-B - Class IV-B price, divided by 9, times .23.

Other Classes (except V-A and V-B) - Respective class prices divided by 35.

Producer Price - Average of class price differentials (except I-B) weighted by the pounds of butterfat in each class for the previous month.

Location Differentials:

Classes I-A, I-B, I-C, and V-A. - Specified amounts by 10-mile zones from a base zone of 201-210 miles. The differential for the 1-10 mile zone (including the marketing area) is plus 15 cents. The differential for the 491-500-mile zone is minus 14 cents.

Classes II-A, II-B, and II-C. - Specified amounts by 25 mile zones from a base of 201-225 miles. The differential for the 1-25-mile zone (including the marketing area) is plus 8 cents. The differential for the 476-500-mile zone is minus 11 cents.

Class II-D. - Specified amounts are deducted ranging from zero (0-30-mile zone) to 8.5 cents (391-470-mile zone). In no case shall the deduction be greater than an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, minus 4 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus 10 cents.

Classes II-E and II-F. - Specified amounts are deducted ranging from 5.2 cents (0-250-mile zone) to 9.2 cents (401-450-mile zone). In no case shall the amount deducted exceed an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, minus 4 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus 10 cents.

Class IV-A. - During the months of October through February, a location differential is applied to Class IV-A milk. This differential is the same as that applied to Class II-E and II-F.

All Classes. - Handlers pay an additional 5 cents on all milk received from producers at plants in the marketing area and at plants located at specified places or in specified counties outside the marketing area.

Producer Price - Differentials applicable to Class I-A plus additional differentials of 35 cents for milk delivered to plants in the marketing area and 25 cents for milk delivered to plants located at specified places or in specified counties.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Amounts of milk in Classes I-A through IV-B are computed by converting butterfat used in the products of each class to milk equivalent at the average test of milk received from farmers.

Amounts of milk in Classes V-A and V-B are computed on a volume basis.

An accounting procedure is set up by the market administrator in accordance with general principles specified in the order. Such procedure includes the manner of determining plant loss allowances not to exceed 5 percent of the butterfat content in the final product, and conversion factors for use in the absence of specific weights or tests.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

The order sets forth the basis for determining classification for milk moved in different forms and between different types of plants.

Outside Purchases:

Handlers are required to pay specified amounts per hundredweight for all non-producer milk, other than the handler's own production, which meets the following conditions:

- (1) It was received at a plant in or delivered to a purchaser in the marketing area in the form of milk, cultured or flavored milk drinks, cream, plain condensed milk, or skim milk;
- (2) It was received at a pool plant outside the marketing area and assigned to shipments to the marketing area of milk, cultured or flavored milk drinks, cream, plain condensed milk, or skim milk, or to plant loss.

Payments are made on all such milk, or milk equivalent of butterfat, classified in Classes I-A, II-A, II-B, or skim milk in Class V-A, at the following rates:

- (1) For milk classified and paid for under another Federal order, any plus amount obtained by subtracting its value under such other order from its value under Order No. 27.
- (2) For Class I-A milk from a source not under another order, the difference between the Class I-A price (201-210-mile zone) and the value at the Class IV-A and V-B prices.
- (3) For cream, plain condensed milk, cultured or flavored milk drinks (less than 3 percent butterfat), from a source not under another order, the difference between the value at the appropriate class (II-A or II-B) price in the 201-210-mile zone and the Class IV-A price.

(4) For skim milk (either as skim milk or in cultured or flavored drinks), from a source not under another order, the difference between the Class V-A price in the 201-210-mile zone and the Class V-B price.

(5) For milk, the source of which is not revealed, the amount of payment shall be the full value at the class prices in the 201-210-mile zone.

(6) During any emergency period when the market administrator finds that there is an inadequate supply of cream or plain condensed milk in the marketing area, such products may be obtained from non-producer sources and the handler shall pay the difference between the value of the milk equivalent at the appropriate class (II-A or II-B) price in the 201-210 mile zone and the Class II-E price in the 0-250-mile zone from Boston.

Milk received from farms in Nassau and Suffolk Counties (which farms are not approved for sale of milk in New York City) is not included in the computation of pool obligations of handlers. Such milk is assigned pro rata to the total classification of all milk from producers and pool plants.

Outside Sales:

The classification system in the order provides for classification of milk, cream, cultured or flavored milk drinks, plain condensed milk, and frozen desserts, depending upon the area to which such products are shipped or distributed.

Classification of producer milk disposed of to a non-pool plant is governed by accounting procedure established by the market administrator. This procedure must be established in accordance with the principle of giving preferential assignment under certain conditions to producer milk, cream, plain condensed milk, or skim to Classes I-A, II-A, II-B, or V-A.

Producer-handlers:

Milk produced on a handler's own farm is not subject to pricing and pooling under the order.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight on producer milk classified in Classes I-A, I-B, I-C, II-A, and II-B.

Special Producer Provisions:

The order does not require that authorized deductions be turned over to cooperative associations.

No provision is made for a marketing service charge to be deducted for non-members.

Provision is made for payment by handlers into the producer-settlement fund and for later disposition of payments due producers who cannot be located and of payments concerning which dispute arises as to whether such payments are due producers.

Qualified cooperatives receive payments at the following rates:

- (1) .75 cent per hundredweight for milk of member producers caused by a bargaining cooperative to be delivered to a handler's plant.
- (2) 2 cents per hundredweight for milk of member producers caused to be delivered to a plant of another handler by a cooperative association which reports and collects for such milk.
- (3) 4 cents per hundredweight for milk received from producers at plants operated by a cooperative. If such a cooperative has been determined by the Secretary to have sufficient plant capacity to receive all the milk of member producers and to be willing and able to receive milk from non-members, it may be paid 4 cents per hundredweight for milk received from producers which it causes to be delivered to another handler.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers may claim payments on frozen cream stored under specified conditions during April through September, and utilize in Classes II-D, II-E, or II-F, during July through March, or in Class IV-A during January through March. Payments shall be made on the difference between the Class II-B price and the class price for such utilization in effect for the month during which the milk was received from producers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 34

Lowell-Lawrence, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

The following cities and towns in Massachusetts:

Andover	Methuen
Billerica	North Andover
Chelmsford	Tewksbury
Dracut	Tyngsboro
Lawrence	Westford
Lowell	

Handler:

Person who handles milk which is sold as milk or cream in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is delivered to a plant from which milk is shipped to, or sold in, the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Milk (0.5 to 15.9 percent butterfat), chocolate or flavored (whole or skim) milk, buttermilk, cultured skim milk, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Milk products other than Class I, and shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7% butterfat):

Class I - The Class I price is related to the value computed pursuant to the following formula: The average of quotations per pound for roller process nonfat powder for human consumption and animal feed sold in carlots, minus 4 cents, times 1.8, plus New York 92-score butter.

When the value computed by the above formula is at least 60 cents but less than 65 cents, the April-June Class I price is \$3.91 and the July-March Class I price is \$4.35. For each 5-cent change in the formula value, the Class I price changes by 22 cents.

The Class I price for any of the months of March through June of each year shall not be higher than the Class I price for the immediately preceding month; and the Class I price for any of the months of September through December of each year shall not be lower than the Class I price for the immediately preceding month.

The Class I price shall not be less than \$5.23 per hundredweight for each of the months of July through September 1947 and shall not be less than \$5.67 per hundredweight for each of the months of October through December 1947.

The Class I price for January 1948 shall not be less than the December 1947 Class I price minus 44 cents, and the Class I price for February 1948 shall not be less than the January 1948 Class I price minus 44 cents.

Class II - Boston 40-percent cream price per 40-quart can, divided by 33.48 (use Chicago 92-score butter times 1.4 if no cream price is available) times 3.7, minus 14 cents, plus an allowance for skim milk value.

The allowance for skim milk is arrived at as follows:

(1) Compute the average of carlot quotations per pound of nonfat roller powder for human consumption and the average of carlot quotations per pound of nonfat roller powder for animal feed, (2) multiply each such average quotation by the applicable percentage indicated for the delivery period in the following table, (3) combine the results, (4) subtract 4 cents, and (5) multiply the remainder by 7.5.

<u>Delivery Period</u>	<u>Human Food Products</u>	<u>Animal Feed Products</u>
January	100	0
February	100	0
March	50	50
April	50	50
May	25	75
June	25	75
July	50	50
August	75	25
September	75	25
October	100	0
November	100	0
December	100	0

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Boston 40-percent cream price per 40-quart can, divided by 33.48 (use Chicago 92-score butter times 1.4

if no cream price is available), minus 1.5 cents, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Same.

Location Differentials:

Class I - 17 cents is deducted from the Class I price (f.o.b. city) for milk delivered to a handler's plant in the 20-40 mile zone. Beyond 40 miles, an amount is deducted equal to 13 cents plus the lowest carlot freight rate for 40-quart cans from the railroad shipping point for the handler's plant to the city.

Class II - The following deductions are made for milk delivered to a handler's plant beyond 20 miles:

<u>Zone</u> <u>(miles)</u>	<u>Class II Price Differential</u> <u>(cents per cwt.)</u>
21 - 100	9.0
101 - 150	12.5
151 - 200	13.5
201 - 250	14.0
251 - 300	14.5

Producer Price - Graduated in the same manner as Class I location differentials.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk or its components utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk or skim milk is classified as reported by the seller or, if the seller submits no report, as reported by the buyer. Amount classified as Class II must not exceed buyer's total milk or skim milk utilized as Class II.

If buyer is a cooperative association and sells milk or skim milk to another buyer, the milk may be classified as utilized by such second buyer.

Outside Purchases:

Milk subject to pooling under the Boston and New York orders is not pooled under the Lowell-Lawrence order. Milk received from producers at plants located outside the New England States and New York is not regulated.

Outside Sales:

Milk or skim milk moved to a plant subject to another order of the Secretary may be classified by the seller, or if the seller submits no report, as reported by the buyer. Amount classified as Class II must not exceed buyer's total milk or skim milk utilized as Class II.

Other milk or skim milk disposed of to nonhandlers shall be Class I milk to extent of receiver's total utilization in Class I.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

A "producer-handler" is defined as any handler who is also a producer and who receives no milk from other producers and who either: (1) has milk receipts from his own production which he does not dispose of in bulk and which average less than 1,000 pounds daily, or (2) processes and packages his milk at a plant located on a farm from which he receives at least 25 percent of the total receipts from his own production which he does not dispose of in bulk.

Producer-handlers are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to co-operative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents is deducted for non-members.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 41

Chicago, Illinois

Marketing Area:

Cities of Chicago and Evanston, and villages of Wilmette, Kenilworth, Winnetka, Glencoe, and Oak Park, Illinois.

Handler:

Person who receives milk which is disposed of as Class I milk or Class II milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is received at an approved plant, or qualified to be so received.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, fluid skim milk (disposed of through routes, stores, or vendors), and unaccounted-for milk. If any of these products are disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers, they are classified in Class III.

Class II - Cream (sweet or sour), fluid cream products (more than 6 percent butterfat), butter cream, filled cream, frozen cream, plastic cream, eggnog, yoghurt, ice cream, ice cream mix (liquid or powder), cottage cheese, and any other milk product similar to any of those named. Fluid cream, fluid cream products, filled cream, and cottage cheese disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers are classified in Class III.

Class III - Milk products not in other classes, and products disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers.

Class IV - Butter, cheese (except cottage cheese), and shrinkage (not over 0.5 percent of direct receipts from producers plus 1.5 percent of milk, skim milk, and cream received in bulk from all sources which were not disposed of in bulk to another handler.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

A basic formula price is used for Class I, Class II, and Class III prices. The basic formula price is the highest of:

- (1) Average of prices for 3.5 milk at following places:

Borden Company	Llack Creek, Wisconsin
Borden Company	Greenville, Wisconsin
Borden Company	Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
Borden Company	New London, Wisconsin
Borden Company	Orfordville, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Berlin, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Jefferson, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Chilton, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Richland Center, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Sparta, Michigan
Pet Milk Company	Belleville, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company	Coopersville, Michigan
Pet Milk Company	Hudson, Michigan
Pet Milk Company	New Glarus, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company	Wayland, Michigan
White House Milk Company	Manitowoc, Wisconsin
White House Milk Company	West Bend, Wisconsin

- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the price per pound of Plymouth "Twins" (or "Cheddars" if price of Twins is not quoted), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.

- (3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.5, times 1.2, plus or minus 3.75 cents for each full half-cent variation from 5 cents (6 cents during March through June) in the price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, human consumption, f.o.b. plants in Chicago area).

The basic formula price effective for July shall not be less than that effective for June. The basic formula price effective for December shall not be higher than that effective for November.

Class I - May and June - basic formula price plus 50 cents.
 August through November - basic formula price plus 90 cents.
 All other months - basic formula price plus 70 cents.

Class II - May and June - basic formula price plus 30 cents.
 August through November - basic formula price
 plus 50 cents.
 All other months - basic formula price plus 40
 cents.

Class III - Same as basic formula price.

Class IV - Formula based on butter and dry milk solids which
 is used in basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter,
 times 1.2, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Same.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - The location adjustment credit on milk received
 from producers at a plant beyond 70 miles which either (a) is
 moved as fluid milk or fluid skim milk to a city bottling plant
 or (b) is classified as Class I milk without being moved as
 fluid milk, skim milk, or cream, is 2 cents for each 15 miles
 (or fraction thereof) that the plant is located beyond 70 miles
 but not more than 265 miles from Chicago, and 1 cent for each
 15 miles beyond 265 miles from Chicago.

The location adjustment credit on milk received from producers
 at a plant beyond 70 miles which either (a) is moved as fluid
 cream to a city bottling or ice cream plant, or (b) is classi-
 fied as Class II milk without being moved as fluid milk, skim
 milk, or cream, is as follows:

Distance from Chicago (miles)	Rate per cwt. of fluid cream
0 to 70	0
70.1 to 85.	5
85.1 to 115	10
115.1 to 175.	15
175.1 to 220.	20
220.1 to 250.	25
250.1 to 325.	30
325.1 or over	40

Producer Price - Deductions are made on milk received at
 plants beyond 70 miles, as follows: 2 cents for each 15
 miles (or fraction thereof) between 70 miles and 265 miles
 from the City Hall in Chicago, and 1 cent per hundredweight
 for each additional 15 miles beyond 265 miles from Chicago.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Class I computed on a volume basis plus the 3.5 percent milk equivalent of unaccounted-for butterfat. Class II, Class III, and Class IV computed by converting butterfat used in these classes to 3.5 percent milk equivalent. Class volumes are reconciled with producer receipts by adding to or subtracting from Class IV.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk or fluid skim milk is Class I and fluid cream is Class II, unless a written statement as to other utilization is made by both buyer and seller.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series from each class beginning with lowest price class in which the handler has utilization. Handler pays into pool the difference between the price for the class from which such milk was deducted and the Class IV price, unless he can prove that use of milk did not violate health regulations.

Outside Sales:

Milk moved as fluid milk to a plant subject to another Federal milk marketing order is Class I. If moved as fluid cream to such a plant it is Class II. If proof is furnished that such classification exceeds the total utilization in such classes of the receiving plant, the excess shall be classified in accordance with actual utilization.

Milk moved as fluid milk or fluid cream to an unapproved plant within an area defined as the "surplus manufacturing area," which plant manufactured butter, cheese (except cottage cheese), evaporated milk, condensed milk, whole milk powder, or ice cream powder, shall be classified in accordance with utilization.

If the unapproved plant receipts from an approved plant are commingled with its other receipts, receipts of approved fluid

milk shall be allocated, according to daily records, to available quantities of Classes III, IV, II, and I in that sequence; and receipts of approved fluid cream shall be allocated in a similar manner to Classes IV, III, II, and I in that sequence. If the unapproved plant does not make available to the market administrator adequate utilization records on a daily basis but does make available monthly utilization records, fluid milk received from an approved plant shall be allocated to Classes I, II, III, and IV in that sequence; and fluid cream from an unapproved plant shall be allocated in a similar manner to available quantities of Classes II, III, IV, and I in that sequence.

Milk moved as fluid milk to a plant outside the "surplus manufacturing area" is classified as Class I. If moved as fluid cream it is classified as Class II.

The "surplus manufacturing area" comprises the State of Wisconsin and specified counties in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents is deducted for non-members.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 42

New Orleans, Louisiana

Marketing Area:

New Orleans and parts of Jefferson and St. Bernard Parishes in Louisiana.

Handler:

Person who operates a city or country plant.

A city plant is one where milk is processed and packaged and from which milk is distributed as Class I milk in the marketing area. A country plant is one at which milk is received from producers and from which milk or cream is received at a city plant.

Producer:

Person who, in conformity with health requirements, produces milk which is received at a city or country plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, sweet or sour cream, milk and cream mixtures, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cheese (except Cheddar Cheese), ice cream, and ice cream mix.

Class III - Products not in Classes I and II and plant shrinkage not over 2 percent of producer receipts.

No skim milk or butterfat shall be classified as Class II or Class III during delivery periods of August through March if producer receipts of skim milk or butterfat during the preceding delivery period are less than 90 percent of the utilization by all handlers in Class I.

Class Prices (for butterfat and skim milk):

A "basic formula" price is used for both Class I and Class II prices. The "basic formula" price is the highest of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for basic formula price in Chicago order), plus amount computed as follows: Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 0.5.

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the average price per pound of Twins (or Cheddars), divided by 7, times 1.2, times 4.0.

(3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 4.0, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, human consumption, spray and roller process, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 4 cents, times 8.5, times .965.

Class I - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class I are computed as follows (f.o.b. 61-70-mile zone):

(1) Basic formula price plus \$0.85 (April through July).
Basic formula price plus \$1.25 (August through March).

(2) The price of butterfat is the sum obtained in (1), multiplied by 17.5.

(3) The price of skim milk is the sum obtained in (1), minus .04 times the price of butterfat pursuant to (2), divided by .96.

Class II - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class II are computed as follows:

(1) Basic formula price plus \$0.35 (April through July).
Basic formula price plus \$0.55 (August through March).

(2) The price of butterfat is the sum obtained in (1), multiplied by 17.5.

(3) The price of skim milk is the sum obtained in (1), minus .04 times the price of butterfat pursuant to (2), divided by .96.

Class III - The price per hundredweight of butterfat, in Class III is the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 100. The price per hundredweight of skim milk in Class III is the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. Chicago), minus 7 cents, times 7.5.

Emergency Provision: Upon a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that the Class I and Class II prices computed for any delivery period are not in the public interest, such prices shall be the same as the Class I and Class II prices for the previous delivery period.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None, because butterfat and skim milk are classified and priced separately.

Producer Price - The uniform price to producers is announced for milk containing 4 percent butterfat. The butterfat differential is computed as follows: The uniform price per hundredweight of butterfat, minus the uniform price per hundredweight of skim milk, divided by 1000.

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - The Class I price is established for the 61-70-mile zone. The following schedule of differentials is established:

<u>Miles from New Orleans</u>	<u>Cents per hundredweight</u>
20 or less	/ 28
20 to 30	/ 8
30 to 40	/ 6
40 to 50	/ 4
50 to 60	/ 2
60 to 70	0
70 to 80	- 2
80 to 90	- 4
90 to 100	- 6
100 to 110	- 7
More than 110	- 8

Producer Price - The uniform price to producers is adjusted in accordance with the same schedule which is applied to the Class I price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and cream are computed separately as utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without new producer clause or base rating plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skin milk and butterfat disposed of by a handler to another handler (Who receives milk from producers in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream), are classified in the class in which they are used. If the receiving handler is a producer-handler, the skim milk and butterfat are classified in Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Skin milk and butterfat received from sources other than producers or handlers are deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class.

Outside Sales:

Skin milk and butterfat disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream, by a handler to a nonhandler, who distributes milk or cream for consumption in fluid form, are classified in Class I. If disposed of to a nonhandler who does not distribute milk or cream for consumption in fluid form, the skim milk and butterfat are classified in accordance with actual utilization.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

No provision is made for authorized deductions to be turned over to cooperative associations.

No provision is made for marketing service charges to be deducted for non-members.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 44

Quad Cities (Iowa-Illinois)

Marketing Area:

Iowa - Cities of Davenport and Bettendorf, and specified townships in Scott County.

Illinois - Cities of Rock Island, Moline, East Moline, and Silvis, and specified townships in Rock Island County.

Handler:

Person who receives milk which is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is received at a plant from which milk is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cream, fluid cream products (more than 6 percent butterfat), buttermilk, cottage cheese, chocolate milk, and flavored milk drinks.

Class III - Evaporated milk, condensed milk, ice cream mix, unsalted butter, and any milk product not specified in Class II or Class IV.

Class IV - Butter, Cheddar cheese, and shrinkage not over 3 percent of producer receipts.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Class I - Class III price plus 70 cents.

Class II - Class III price plus 25 cents.

Class III - The Class III price is the higher of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 9 specified plants (see list used for basic formula price in Dubuque order).
- (2) Price per pound of Plymouth (or Chicago) Twins, times 0.4, plus price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.9.

Class IV - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.5, times 1.2, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of casein (carlots, unground, f.o.b. Wisconsin plant), minus 4 cents, times 2.3.

Grade A Premium - A premium of 20 cents over Class I and Class II prices is provided for Grade A milk used in those classes.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - 3 cents when the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter is less than 30 cents; 4 cents when the price of such butter is between 30 and 35 cents; and 5 cents when the price of such butter is 35 cents or over.

Producer Price - Same.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Class I computed on a volume basis plus the 3.5 percent milk equivalent of unaccounted-for butterfat. Class II, Class III, and Class IV computed by converting butterfat used in those classes to 3.5 percent milk equivalent. Class volumes are reconciled with producer receipts by adding to or subtracting from Class IV.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, with base rating. No new producer clause is specified in the order. Under the base rating plan, however, a new producer receives an "excess price" for two full calendar months.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk moving as fluid milk from one handler's plant to the plant of another handler is classified as Class I milk. If moved as fluid cream, it is classified as Class II milk. If the use of such milk or cream in a lower classification is verified by the market administrator, the milk or cream is classified accordingly.

If a handler receives milk or cream from a producer-handler or from another handler who is also a producer, such milk or cream is considered Class IV milk. If the receiving handler utilizes such milk or cream in a higher class, he must pay into the pool the difference between its class value as actually utilized and the Class IV price.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series from each class, beginning with the lowest price class in which the handler has utilization.

"Emergency milk" is deducted pro rata from each class. Such milk is purchased during a delivery period when the market administrator determines that the supply of milk available to a handler from producers and handlers is not sufficient to fulfill his Class I and Class II requirements.

Outside Sales:

Milk moving as fluid milk from any handler's plant to a plant of a nonhandler shall be Class I to the extent of such nonhandler's total disposition of fluid milk. If moved as fluid cream between such plants, it shall be classified as Class II milk to the extent of the nonhandler's total disposition of fluid cream. Any milk or cream moved between such plants which is in excess of the nonhandler's total fluid milk and fluid cream sales is classified in accordance with its actual utilization.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 3¢ per hundredweight

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the co-operative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted for non-members.

Special Handler Provisions:

Pricing and pooling provisions of Quad Cities order do not apply to a handler who disposes of a greater portion of his milk as Class I and Class II milk in another marketing area subject to another Federal order. If the price required by the other Federal order is less than the Class I and Class II price under the Quad Cities order, the handler must pay the difference into the producer-settlement fund on all Class I or Class II milk which he sells in the Quad Cities market.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 47

Fall River, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:Massachusetts - Fall River and Somerset.Rhode Island - Tiverton.Handler:

Person who receives milk from producers, part of which is disposed of in the marketing area for consumption as milk or cream.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is delivered to a plant from which Class I milk is shipped to, or sold in, the marketing area unless:

- (1) Minimum prices are required to be paid to him under provisions of any other Federal order;
- (2) Milk delivered by him is part of the handler's normal supply for another market, and (i) is classified in Class II or is disposed of outside the marketing area and is classified as Class I, or (ii) is moved to a plant from which the quantity of Class I milk sold or distributed in the marketing area during the delivery period is no greater than the quantity of Class I milk received during the delivery period at such plant from Fall River handlers plus the quantity of bulk milk received from a Federal order plant during the delivery period; or
- (3) His milk is delivered to a plant located outside Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk (0.5 to 15.9 percent butterfat), chocolate or flavored (whole or skim) milk, buttermilk, cultured skim milk, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Milk products other than Class I, and shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of producer receipts (including handler's own production but not including receipts from other handlers on milk received completely processed and packaged from a Federal order plant).

Class Prices (3.7 percent butterfat):

Class I - The Class I price is related to the value computed pursuant to the following formula: the average of quotations per pound for roller process nonfat powder for human consumption and animal feed sold in carlots, minus 4 cents, times 1.8, plus the price per pound of New York 92-score butter.

When the value computed by the above formula is at least 60 cents but less than 65 cents, the April-June Class I price is \$4.20 and the July-March Class I price is \$4.64. For each 5-cent change in the formula value, the Class I price changes by 22 cents.

The Class I price for any of the months of March through June shall not be higher than the Class I price for the immediately preceding month, and the Class I price for any of the months of September through December shall not be lower than the Class I price for the immediately preceding month.

The Class I price shall not be less than \$5.52 per hundredweight for each of the months of July through September 1947 and shall not be less than \$5.96 per hundredweight for each of the months of October through December 1947.

The Class I price for January 1948 shall not be less than the December 1947 Class I price minus 44 cents, and the Class I price for February 1948 shall not be less than the January 1948 Class I price minus 44 cents.

Class II - Price per 40-quart can of Boston 40-percent cream, divided by 33.48, times 3.7, minus 15 cents, plus an allowance for skim milk.

The allowance for skim milk is arrived at as follows:

- (1) Compute the average of carlot quotations per pound of nonfat roller powder for human consumption and the average of carlot quotations per pound of nonfat roller powder for animal feed,
- (2) multiply each such average quotation by the applicable percentage indicated for the delivery period in the following table,
- (3) combine the results,
- (4) subtract 4 cents, and
- (5) multiply the remainder by 7.5.

<u>Delivery Period</u>	<u>Human Food Products</u>	<u>Animal Food Products</u>
January	100	0
February	100	0
March	50	50
April	50	50
May	25	75
June	25	75
July	50	50
August	75	25
September	75	25
October	100	0
November	100	0
December	100	0

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Price per 40-quart can of Boston 40-percent cream, divided by 33.48, minus 1.5 cents, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Same.

Location Differentials:

Class I - For milk delivered to a handler's plant beyond 100 miles, a deduction is made equal to 13 cents per hundredweight plus the lowest carlot freight rate for 40-quart can.

Class II - For milk delivered to a handler's plant beyond 100 miles, 14 cents per hundredweight is deducted.

Producer Price - Same as allowance to handlers for Class I milk.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk or its component utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk moved from the plant of a handler to the plant of another handler is Class I, unless the receiving handler reports its utilization in Class II.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted from any Class II milk remaining after deducting not more than 5 percent of pooled producer milk from Class II, with balance deducted from Class I. Milk subject to the Loston order which is received in packaged form and sold as fluid milk shall be Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk or skim milk disposed of to a handler or plant subject to another Federal order is classified as reported, but Class II must not exceed total Class II milk of the buyer.

Milk or skim milk sold to nonhandlers, distributors, or manufacturers, is Class I to the extent of the receiver's Class I utilization.

Where a handler maintains separate lists of producers who supply him with milk for sale outside the marketing area, he may pay such prices as he has previously reported to the market administrator. Otherwise outside sales are priced the same as area sales.

Producer-handlers:

Producer-handlers are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted for non-members.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers may deduct .75 cent per hundredweight for rental on cans supplied to producers.

At the request of handlers of more than 50 percent of the milk produced for sale in the marketing area, a "Marketing Committee" may be established.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 70

Clinton, Iowa

Marketing Area:

City of Clinton and part of Camanche Township in Clinton County, Iowa.

Handler:

Person who receives milk which is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who, under certification by health authorities of the City of Clinton, produces milk which is received at a plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cream products in fluid form (over 6 percent butterfat), and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Milk products other than those specified in Class I and Class III.

Class III - Butter, Cheddar Cheese, casein, skim milk used as animal feed, and shrinkage not over 3 percent of producer receipts.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Class I - Class II price plus 70 cents.

Class II - The Class II price is the higher of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 9 specified plants (plants are the same as those used in computing the basic formula price for the Dubuque, Iowa, order).
- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the average price per pound of Plymouth Twins, divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.

Class III - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.5, times 1.2, plus an amount computed as follows: Average price per pound of casein (carlot, unground, f.c.b. drying plants in the Chicago area), minus 6 cents, times 2.3.

Emergency Provision - Upon a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that the Class I price computed for any delivery period is not in the public interest, such price shall be the same as the Class I price for the previous delivery period.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.4, divided by 10.

Class II Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class III Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk, skim milk, and cream used in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Twenty cents per hundredweight is deducted from the blended price during May and June. A third of these deductions is returned to producers during each of the months of September, October, and November by adding to the total value of pooled milk.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk disposed of by a handler in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream, to the plant of another handler is Class I, unless the receiving handler (other than a producer-handler) is able to prove utilization in a lower class.

Outside Purchases:

"Emergency milk" is deducted pro rata from each class. "Emergency milk" is milk received from outside sources during a period when

the market administrator determines that the handler is otherwise unable to obtain his Class I requirements.

Other outside milk is deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class in which the handler has utilization.

Outside Sales:

Milk, skim milk, and cream disposed of by a handler to a non-handler who distributes milk, skim milk, or cream in fluid form, is classified as Class I unless a lower use can be proved.

Milk, skim milk, and cream disposed of by a handler to a non-handler who does not distribute milk, skim milk, and cream in fluid form is classified as Class II, unless the market administrator determines that utilization was in another class.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents is deducted for non-members.

Special Handler Provisions:

Pricing and pooling provisions of Clinton order do not apply to a handler who disposes of a greater portion of his milk as Class I and Class II milk in another marketing area subject to another Federal order. If the Class I price required to be paid by the other Federal order is less than the Class I price under the Clinton order, the handler must pay the difference into the producer-settlement fund on all Class I milk which he sells in the Clinton market.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 71

Dayton-Springfield, Ohio

Marketing area:

Cities of Dayton, Oakwood, and Springfield and specified townships in Greene, Montgomery, and Clark Counties, all in Ohio.

Handler:

Person who receives milk which is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who, in conformity with health requirements, produces milk which is received at a plant from which milk is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Sweet or sour cream, any milk and cream mixture (containing 8 to 18 percent butterfat).

Class III - Milk products other than those specified in Class I or Class II, skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feeding, and shrinkage not over 2.5 percent of producer receipts (plus receipts from other handlers not previously weighed and tested).

Class Prices (skim milk and butterfat):

A basic formula price is used in the determination of prices of skim milk and butterfat used in Class I and Class II. The basic formula price is the highest of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for basic formula price in Chicago order).
- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-secr butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the price per pound of Plymouth Twins (or Cheddars) divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.

(3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5 (carlots, roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. Chicago).

Class I - Prices for skim milk and butterfat computed as follows:

(1) Add to the basic formula price \$1.05 (\$.75 for months of April through July).

Amount for August 1947 shall not be less than \$4.25 and for September through December 1947 not less than \$4.69. Amount for January 1948 shall not be less than for December 1947 and for February 1948 shall not be less than for January 1948.

(2) Price per hundredweight of Class I butterfat shall be 135 times price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter.

(3) Price per hundredweight of Class I skim milk shall be computed as follows: multiply price for butterfat pursuant to (2) above by 0.035; subtract such amount from the amount obtained in (1); and divide the result by 0.965.

Class II - Price for skim milk and butterfat computed as follows:

(1) Add to the basic formula price \$.75 (\$.45 for months of April through July).

Amount for August 1947 shall not be less than \$3.95 and for September through December 1947 not less than \$4.39. Amount for January 1948 shall not be less than for December 1947 and for February 1948 shall not be less than for January 1948.

(2) Price per hundredweight of Class II butterfat shall be 130 times price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter.

(3) Price per hundredweight of Class II skim milk shall be computed as follows: multiply price for butterfat pursuant to (2) above by 0.035; subtract such amount from the amount obtained in (1); and divide the result by 0.965.

Class III - The price per hundredweight of skim milk for months of April through July is computed as follows: Average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5 (carlots, roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. Chicago). For all other months add 20 cents.

The price per hundredweight of butterfat for months of April through July is computed by multiplying the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter by 120. For all other months multiply by 125.

Price of butterfat used to produce butter for all months is computed by multiplying the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter by 120 and subtracting \$3.60 from the result.

Emergency Provision: Upon a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that the Class I or Class II price computed for any delivery period is above a level which is in the public interest, such price shall be the same as the Class I or Class II price for the preceding delivery period.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None because skim milk and butterfat are priced separately.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk disposed of as fluid milk, as milk products in fluid form, or as cream, to another handler (who receives milk from producers), is classified as agreed upon by both handlers. If transferred to a handler who receives no milk from producers, fluid milk, and milk products in fluid form, are Class I, and fluid cream is Class II.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class.

Outside Sales:

Milk transferred by a handler to a nonhandler in the form of milk or other Class I products is Class I, and if transferred as cream it is Class II. If statements are signed by buyer and seller, the milk or cream is classified in accordance with its actual use, subject to verification.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents is deducted for non-members.

A special payment is made to qualified cooperative associations at the rate of one-half cent per hundredweight on milk marketed by them on behalf of their members and on which reports and payments have been made as required by the order.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 72

Tri-State (West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky)

Marketing Area:Kentucky - City of Ashland.West Virginia - Cities of Huntington and Parkersburg.Ohio - Cities of Marietta, Ironton, and Gallipolis; and Athens and Scioto Counties.Handler:

Person who operates a "fluid milk plant."

A "fluid milk plant" means a plant out of which a route is operated wholly or partially within the marketing area (exclusive of portions of building or facilities used for handling milk which is required to be kept physically separated from Class I milk).

Producer:

Person who, under certification of health authority (if required by community for which his milk is produced), produces milk received: (1) at a "fluid milk plant," (2) at a nonfluid milk plant by diversion during April, May, June, or July from a fluid milk plant, or (3) by an association in its capacity as a handler.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk (except in Class III), flavored milk, flavored milk drink, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cream, cream and milk mixtures (not less than 6 percent butterfat) and buttermilk (except in Class III).

Class III - (1) Milk products not in Class I or Class II; (2) dumped or disposed of for livestock feeding as skim milk or buttermilk; (3) disposed of as bulk skim milk to manufacturers of candy, soup, or bakery products who do not dispose of milk in fluid form; and (4) plant shrinkage not over 2 percent of producer milk, and actual plant shrinkage of other source milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

A basic formula price is used for Class I, Class II, and Class III prices. The basic formula is the highest of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for basic formula price in Chicago order).
- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, plus 2.4 times the average price per pound of Twins (or Cheddars), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.
- (3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray and roller process, human consumption, carlots, f.o.b. Chicago area plants), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times .965.

Class I - Basic formula price plus the following amounts for the delivery period indicated:

<u>Delivery period</u>	<u>Huntington district plants</u>	<u>Other plants</u>
May and June	\$1.10	\$0.90
March, April, July and August	1.20	1.00
September through February	1.35	1.15

For the months of July and August 1947, the Class I price shall not be less than \$4.62 and \$4.42 for the Huntington and other than Huntington district, respectively. For the months of September through December 1947 such prices shall not be less than \$5.06 and \$4.86. Class I prices for January 1948 shall not be less than the December 1947 Class I prices minus 44 cents. Class I prices for February 1948 shall not be less than January 1948 Class I prices minus 44 cents.

Huntington District is portion of marketing area within cities of Ashland, Kentucky; Huntington, West Virginia; and Ironton and Gallipolis, Ohio.

Class II - Basic formula price plus the following amounts for the delivery periods indicated:

<u>Delivery period</u>	<u>Huntington district plants</u>	<u>Other plants</u>
May and June	\$0.80	\$0.60
March, April, July, and August	.90	.70
September through February	1.05	.85

For the months of July and August 1947 the Class II price shall not be less than \$4.42 and \$4.12 for the Huntington and other than Huntington district, respectively. For the months of September through December 1947 such prices shall not be less than \$4.76 and \$4.56. Class II prices for January 1948 shall not be less than the December 1947 Class II prices minus 44 cents. Class II prices for February 1948 shall not be less than the January 1948 Class II prices minus 44 cents.

Class III - Basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10, plus one cent.

Class II - Class I differential minus one-half cent.

Class III - Class I differential minus one cent.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of skim milk and butterfat computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat disposed of by a handler to another handler in the form of fluid milk or other Class I product is classified as Class I, and if so disposed of in the form of fluid cream or other Class II product it is classified as Class II. If a written statement signed by both handlers is submitted to the market administrator, the milk or cream is classified in accordance with its actual utilization (providing the receiving handler is not a producer-handler), subject to verification.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class.

Outside Sales:

Skim milk or butterfat disposed of in the form of fluid milk or other Class I products by a handler to a plant other than a "Fluid milk plant" (see definition under Handler) is classified as Class I and if so disposed of in the form of fluid cream or other Class II products, it is classified as Class II. If a written statement signed by both buyer and seller is submitted to the market administrator, the milk or cream is classified in accordance with its actual utilization, subject to verification.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents is deducted for non-members.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 74

Columbus, Ohio

Marketing Area:

Cities of Columbus and Bexley and specified townships in Franklin County, Ohio.

Handler:

Person who received milk from producers at a "fluid milk plant."

The term "fluid milk plant" is defined as the premises and parts of the building and facilities used in the receipt and processing or packaging of milk which is disposed of on a route wholly or partly within the marketing area. This excludes any part of building or facilities used for handling milk which the health authorities require to be kept separate from milk sold as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces (1) under a dairy farm permit issued by appropriate health authorities, milk which is received at a "fluid milk plant," or (2) milk received as part of a supply of a "fluid milk plant" not required by appropriate health authorities to obtain milk from farms under dairy farm permits.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cream (sweet or sour), cream and milk mixtures (more than 6 percent butterfat), and cottage cheese.

Class III - Condensed milk, and condensed skim milk (except evaporated milk or skim milk in hermetically sealed cans), ice cream, ice cream mix, ice cream novelties, ice sherbets, imitation ice cream, or frozen cream.

Class IV - Milk products other than those in Classes I, II, and III, milk disposed of for livestock feeding, and shrinkage not over 2.5 percent of receipts, excluding receipts from other handlers.

Class Prices (skim milk and butterfat):

A basic formula price is used for Class I, Class II, and Class III prices. The basic formula price is the higher of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 18 specified plants, (see list used for basic formula price in Chicago order).
- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3.5 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller and spray process, f.o.b. Chicago area plants), minus 4 cents, times 8.5, times .965.

The basic formula price per hundredweight of skim milk is computed by multiplying the basic formula price (for whole milk) by 0.2798.

The basic formula price per hundredweight of butter is computed by multiplying the basic formula price (for whole milk) by 20.86.

Class I, Class II and Class III Prices - Prices per hundredweight for skim milk and butterfat used in Class I, II, and III are determined by adding the following amounts to the basic formula prices per hundredweight for skim milk and butterfat:

	Skim milk		Butterfat	
	August: April through		August: April through	
	through: July		through: July	
	March :		March :	
	:		:	
Class I	\$0.2798:	\$0.2098	\$20.86 :	\$15.64
Class II	: .2098:	.1399	: 15.64 :	10.43
Class III	: .1679:	.0979	: 12.52 :	7.30

The prices for skim milk and butterfat in Class III milk shall not be less than the prices of skim milk and butterfat (other than butter) in Class IV milk.

The price per hundredweight for skim milk and butterfat in Class I and Class II milk for the months of August through December 1947 shall not be less than the following schedule:

	Class I		Class II	
	Skim	Butterfat	Skim	Butterfat
Aug. 1947	\$1.175	\$87.61	\$1.105	\$82.40
Sept. through Dec. 1947	1.298	96.79	1.228	91.58

The prices per hundredweight for skim milk and butterfat in Class I and Class II milk for January 1948 shall not be less than the December 1947 prices of skim milk and butterfat in such class minus \$0.123 and \$9.18 respectively.

The prices per hundredweight for skim milk and butterfat in Class I and Class II milk for February 1948 shall not be less than such prices for January 1948 minus \$0.123 and \$9.18 respectively.

Class IV - The price per hundredweight for skim milk is the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller and spray process, f.o.b. Chicago area manufacturing plants), minus 4 cents, times 8.5.

The price per hundredweight for butterfat used in Class IV shall be the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 120.

A special price for butterfat made into butter is provided. This price is \$3.60 less than the regular price of Class IV butterfat.

Emergency Provision - Upon a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that the price of Class I milk, Class II or Class III milk computed for any delivery period is above a level which is in the public interest, such price shall be the same as the Class I or Class II price for the preceding delivery period.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None because skim milk and butterfat are priced separately in each class.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 12.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk disposed of as fluid milk, as milk products in fluid form, or as cream to another handler who receives milk from producers, is classified as agreed upon by both handlers.

Milk disposed of as fluid milk or as milk products in fluid form to a handler who receives no milk from producers is classified as Class I milk. Milk disposed of to such a handler in the form of fluid cream is classified as Class II milk.

Outside Purchases:

"Emergency milk" (milk received from outside sources under a written permit from health authorities) is deducted pro rata from each class.

Other source milk (not emergency milk) is deducted in series beginning with the lowest priced class.

Outside Sales:

Milk disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler in the form of milk or other Class I product is Class I, and if disposed of as cream it is Class II. If statements are signed by both buyer and seller, classification may be made in accordance with actual use.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area, except that Class I milk or Class II milk sold in another marketing area covered by a Federal milk marketing agreement or order shall be paid for at any higher price which may be applicable in the other marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted for non-members.

